

10/24/00
JC927 U.S. PTO

10-25-00 A

PTO/SB/05 (08/00)

Approved for use through 10/31/2002, OMB 0651-0032

Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Please type a plus sign (+) inside this box

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket **550270.90981**First Inventor **Douglas W. Dorn**

Title Method and Apparatus for Regulating the Excitation of an Alternator of a Genset

Express Mail Label No. **EL666955591US****APPLICATION ELEMENTS**

See MPEP Chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

1. Fee transmittal Form
(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)
2. Applicant claims small entity status
See 37 CFR 1.27.
3. Specification [Total Pages **29**]
(preferred arrangement set forth below)
 - Descriptive title of the invention
 - Cross References to Related Applications
 - Statement Regarding Fed Sponsored R&D
 - Reference to sequence listing, a table, or a computer program listing appendix
 - Background of the Invention
 - Brief Summary of the Invention
 - Brief Description of the Drawings *(if filed)*
 - Detailed Description
 - Claim(s)
 - Abstract of the Disclosure
4. Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) [Total Sheets **4**]
5. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages **2**]
 a. Executed (original or copy)
 b. Copy from prior Application (37 CFR 1.63(d))
 (for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)
 i. **DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)**
 Signed Statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
6. Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR 1.76
7. CD-ROM or CD-R in duplicate, large table or Computer Program (Appendix)
8. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission
(if applicable, all necessary)
 a. Computer Readable Form (CRF)
 b. *Specification Sequence Listing on*
 CD-ROM or CD-R (2 Copies); or
 paper
- c. Statements verifying identity of above copies

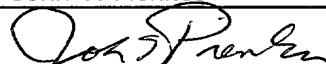
ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

9. Assignment Papers (cover sheet & documents)
10. 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement Power of Attorney (where there is an assignee)
11. English Translation Document *(if applicable)*
12. Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 Copies of IDS Citations
13. Preliminary Amendment
14. Return receipt postcard (MPEP 503)
(Should be specifically itemized)
15. Certified copy of priority Document(s)
(If foreign priority is claimed)
16. Other:

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information: and in a preliminary amendment or in an Application Data Sheet under 37 CFR 1.76

 Continuation Divisional Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application no. _____ /
 Prior application information: Examiner: _____ Group/Art Unit: _____
For CONTINUATION OR DIVISIONAL APPS only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 5b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.**18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS**
 Customer Number or Bar Code Label (Insert Customer No. or Attach bar code label here) or Correspondence address below

NAME	John T. Pienkos				
ADDRESS	Quarles and Brady LLP 411 East Wisconsin Avenue				
CITY	Milwaukee	STATE	WI	ZIP CODE	53202
COUNTRY	USA	TELEPHONE	414/277-5777		FAX 414/271-3552

Name	John T. Pienkos	Registration No. (attorney/Agent)	42,997
Signature	 Date: October 24, 2000		

Burden Hour Statement: This form is estimated to take 0.2 hours to complete. Time will vary depending upon the needs of the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you are required to complete this form should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231.
 DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, DC 20231.
 4639703

4639637

FEE TRANSMITTAL for FY 2000

Patent fees are subject to annual revision.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT

\$786.00

Complete if Known

Application Number	--
Filing Date	Herewith
First Named Inventor	Douglas W. Dorn
Group Art Unit	---
Examiner Name	--

Attorney Docket Number 550270.90981

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check one)

1. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any over payments to:

Deposit Account Number 17-0055

Deposit Account Name Quarles & Brady LLP

- Charge Any Additional Fee Required Under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17

- Applicant claims small entity status See 37 CFR 1.27

2. Payment Enclosed:

 Check Credit Card Money Order Other
FEE CALCULATION**1. BASIC FILING FEE**

Large Entity Fee Code	Small Entity Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
101	201	355	Utility filing fee	710.00
106	206	160	Design filing fee	
107	207	245	Plant filing fee	
108	208	355	Reissue filing fee	
114	214	75	Provisional filing fee	
SUBTOTAL (1) (\$)				710.00

2. CLAIMS

Total Claims	Independent	Extra	Fee from below	Fee Paid
22	3	-20**=	2 X 18.00	= 36.00
		-3**=	0 X	=

Multiple Dependent Claims

3. ADDITIONAL FEES

Large Entity Fee Code	Small Entity Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
105	130	205	65 Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
127	50	227	25 Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	
139	130	139	130 Non-English specification	
147	2,520	147	2,520 For filing a request for reexamination	
112	920	112	920 Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	
113	1,840	113	1,840 Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
115	110	215	55 Extension for reply within first month	
116	390	216	195 Extension for reply within second month	
117	890	217	445 Extension for reply within third month	
118	1,390	218	695 Extension for reply within fourth month	
128	1,890	228	945 Extension for reply within fifth month	
119	310	219	155 Notice of Appeal	
120	310	220	155 Filing a brief in support of an appeal	
121	270	221	135 Request for oral hearing	
138	1,510	138	1,510 Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
140	110	240	55 Petition to revive unavoidably abandoned application	
141	1,240	241	620 Petition to revive unintentionally abandoned application	
142	1,240	242	620 Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
143	440	243	220 Design issue fee	
144	600	244	300 Plant issue fee	
122	130	122	130 Petitions to the Commissioner	
123	50	123	50 Petitions related to provisional applications	
126	240	126	240 Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt	
581	40	581	40 Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	40.00
146	710	246	355 Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR 1.129(a))	
149	710	2496	355 For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR 1.129(b))	
179	710	270	355 Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	
169	900	169	900 Request for expedited examination of a design application	

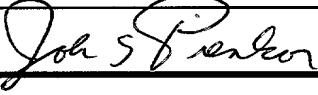
Other fee (specify) _____

* Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid SUBTOTAL (3) (\$40.00)

SUBMITTED BY

Complete (if applicable)

Typed or Printed Name	John T. Pienkos	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	42,997	Telephone	414/277-5777
-----------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------------	--------	-----------	--------------

Signature		Date	October 24, 2000
-----------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------------------

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR
REGULATING THE EXCITATION OF
AN ALTERNATOR OF A GENSET**

Inventor: Douglas W. Dorn

Kohler Co.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR
REGULATING THE EXCITATION OF
AN ALTERNATOR OF A GENSET

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the control of an electric generator set including an engine and an alternator. In particular, the present invention relates to the control of the excitation or field volts (or current) of the alternator within an electric generator set.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Electric generator sets (or "gensets") are widely used to provide electric power. A genset typically includes an engine coupled to an alternator, which converts the rotational energy from the engine into electrical energy. The terminal voltage of a genset is proportional to both the magnetic flux density within the alternator, and the speed of the engine. The magnetic flux density is typically determined by controlling the field current, or excitation level, of the alternator, while the speed of the engine is typically determined by an engine governor.

It is typically desirable for a genset to produce an output voltage of a known level, since many loads are designed to receive power at a given voltage level. In particular, the power grid to which gensets are often coupled is designed to maintain particular voltage levels. Because the output voltage of the alternator of a genset is determined in part by the excitation level of the alternator, it is important to be able to control

this excitation level. Controlling of the excitation level typically requires feedback information concerning the output voltage of the alternator.

Conventional alternators are typically three-phase machines that output not one but three separate voltages. The output of the alternators can be in a delta format or a wye format. In the case of a wye format, the voltages output from the alternator can be understood as three individual voltages between each given phase output and a neutral or center point of the wye. In the case of a delta format, there is no similar center point, and consequently the voltages are measured only with respect to one another. Because the output voltages from alternators are AC voltages, it is typically necessary to calculate RMS or other DC-equivalent voltages based upon the AC voltages before the information can be utilized to control the excitation level of the alternator.

Determining such RMS voltages requires repeated sampling of the AC output voltages of the alternator over significant periods of time, as well as a significant number of time-intensive calculations. Consequently, many conventional genset controllers only determine one RMS voltage associated with one of the three AC output voltages from the alternator, instead of three RMS voltages.

Although such single-phase genset controllers treat the single RMS voltage as a proxy for all three RMS voltages, in reality such an assumption is often incorrect. In particular, the loads placed on the three output terminals of the alternator often can differ significantly from one another, which can produce unbalanced output voltages. As a result, single-phase genset controllers sometimes provide inappropriate control signals for controlling the excitation levels of their alternators due to incomplete information regarding

the overall steady-state output of the alternators. For example, if a particular alternator is designed to provide output voltages of 240 Volts (RMS) at each of its terminals but, because of a high current draw at the terminal being measured, outputs only 235 Volts at the terminal being measured, the genset controller may end up causing the other two terminals (that are not being measured) to have voltages higher than 240 Volts when it attempts to cause the voltage of the first terminal to return to 240 Volts.

Although many conventional genset controllers are designed to obtain an indication of alternator output based upon a single output voltage, some conventional genset controllers do indeed determine three RMS or other DC-equivalent voltages that are indicative of, respectively, each of the three AC output voltages of the alternator. In order to determine the three RMS voltages, however, these three-phase genset controllers typically both require a greater amount of processing power and are less responsive, i.e., provide slower control, than the single-phase genset controllers. The greater processing power requirement and slower speed of operation are due to the large number of samples that must be obtained of the output voltages and the processing required to calculate the three RMS voltages based upon these samples.

It would therefore be advantageous if a method and apparatus were developed for regulating the excitation level of an alternator which was more complete and accurate than conventional single-phase genset controllers, and in particular provided greater accuracy under conditions where the three output voltages of the alternator were unbalanced. It would further be advantageous if the method and apparatus was quicker in

operation and required less processing power than conventional three-phase genset controllers.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present inventors have discovered that a genset controller can more accurately control the armature voltage (or field current or excitation level) of the alternator of a genset by making rapid determinations of the output voltage of one phase of the alternator and, at the same time, making less rapid but more accurate determinations of the output voltage of all three phases of the alternator. The first, rapid determinations concerning the voltage of the single phase of the alternator are used to generate a first feedback signal. The second determinations concerning the voltages of all three phases of the alternator are used to generate a second feedback signal. The second feedback signal is subtracted from a target excitation level, and the difference is then provided to a proportional integral (PI) controller. The first feedback signal is subtracted from the output of the PI controller, and the difference is then provided to an additional PI controller. The output of the additional PI controller is a control signal that is then utilized to control the excitation level of the alternator.

In particular, the present invention relates to a system for providing a control signal to control an excitation level of an alternator. The system includes a first calculation element that receives first, second and third indications of first, second and third output voltages of first, second and third phases of the alternator, respectively, and calculates a first feedback signal in dependence upon the received first, second and third indications. The system additionally includes a

second calculation element that receives the first indication and calculates a second feedback signal in dependence upon the received first indication. The system further includes an intermediate signal generation element that receives a target input and the first feedback signal, and in response provides an intermediate signal. The system additionally includes a control signal generation element that receives the intermediate signal and the second feedback signal, and in response provides the control signal.

The present invention further relates to a system for providing a control signal to control an excitation level of an alternator. The system includes an outer loop means for providing a first control signal component based upon a plurality of output voltage indications from the alternator, and an inner loop means for providing a second control signal component based upon at least one of the plurality of output voltage indications from the alternator. The second control signal component provided by the inner loop means is updated at a more frequent rate than the first control signal component provided by the outer loop means.

The present invention additionally relates to a method of controlling an excitation level of an alternator. The method includes receiving first, second and third indications of first, second and third output voltages of first, second and third phases of the alternator, respectively. The method further includes calculating a first feedback signal in dependence upon the received first, second and third indications, and calculating a second feedback signal in dependence upon the received first indication. The method additionally includes determining an intermediate signal in response to a target input and the first feedback signal, determining a control signal in response to the

intermediate signal and the second feedback signal, and controlling the excitation level of the alternator in response to the control signal.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a genset including an alternator, an engine control module, and a genset controller that is capable of controlling the excitation level of the alternator;

10 Fig. 2 is a detailed block diagram of the genset controller of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a detailed block diagram of synchronous software tasks that are performable by the genset controller of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a detailed block diagram of asynchronous software tasks that are performable by the genset controller of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 5 is a block diagram showing the alternator of Fig. 1 along with a schematic representation of functional elements of the genset controller of Figs. 1-4 that are employed in controlling the excitation level of the alternator of the genset of Fig. 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring to Fig. 1, a generator set controller (or genset controller) 100 is shown coupled to a generator set (genset) 150. Genset controller 100 can be located 25 remotely from genset 150 (up to 40 feet) or attached to the genset directly by way of an engine harness. Genset 150 includes an engine 152 and an alternator (or synchronous generator) 154, and has a typical power rating of between 20 KW and 2000 KW or more. Engine 152 30 is typically an internal combustion engine that is

powered by gasoline, diesel fuel, methane gas or other fuels, for example, the Series 60, Series 2000 or Series 4000 engines manufactured by Detroit Diesel Company of Detroit, Michigan. Engine 152 provides torque to a rotor of alternator 154. The rotation of the rotor produces a rotating magnetic field, which induces a voltage at an armature (stator). Alternator 154 is typically a three-phase synchronous machine that outputs three currents and three voltages, such as the Model 5M4027 alternator manufactured by Marathon Electric Company.

Genset controller 100 operates to control and monitor the operation of genset 150. As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, genset controller 100 is a microprocessor-based (or otherwise computer-driven) system having a processor 101 and a memory 102. Referring to Fig. 2, memory 102 includes a 512K FLASH memory 232, a 128K SRAM memory 234, and an 8K EEPROM memory 236. Processor 101 includes a microcontroller or microprocessor 240 (e.g., a MC68332 processor manufactured by Motorola, Inc. of Schaumburg, Illinois), and also a field-programmable gate array (FPGA) 238. FPGA 238 allows for memory allocation among memories 232-236. Processor 101 and memory 102 are coupled to one another and other elements of the genset controller 100 by an internal bus structure 290.

Genset controller 100 employs several interfaces to provide control and monitoring of genset 150, including a CAN interface 103, a three-phase input interface 104, a voltage regulator interface 105, an analog input/output interface (analog I/O) 106 and a digital input/output interface (digital I/O) 107. Three-phase input interface 104, voltage regulator interface 105 and digital I/O 107 each are coupled directly to FPGA 238 of processor 101, which allows for signal sampling, signal multiplexing, and control of peripheral devices (such as operator interface devices, discussed below). CAN interface 103

and analog I/O 106 are coupled to processor 101 by way of internal bus 290. Input and output ports for each of interfaces 104-107 are provided on an interconnect board 220 of genset controller 100.

5 The processor 240 operates under the direction of stored program instructions to read in information through the three-phase input interface 104 regarding the operation of the alternator 154 in the genset 150.

10 Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, the three-phase alternator output voltages are connected to system voltage inputs 224, and the three-phase alternator output currents are coupled through a current transformer 158 to system current inputs 225. These six analog input signals are filtered by respective voltage and current conditioning circuits 242 and 246 and are digitized by respective voltage and current analog-to-digital converters 244 and 248. These digitized indications of alternator output voltages and currents are read by the processor 240 and used to monitor genset performance. This information may be displayed and it may be used to calculate other genset operating parameters, such as output power, reactive power, power factor and alternator duty level and frequency.

25 The digitized alternator output signals are also used as the basis for controlling the operation of the alternator 154. As will be described below, the processor 101 is programmed to provide command signals to the voltage regulator interface 105. These commands operate a pulse width modulation (PWM) unit 250 which outputs pulse-width modulated signals to PWM output 226 of interconnect board 220. These PWM signals are applied to alternator 154 to control the voltage, current, and power output levels of the alternator. In particular, voltage regulator interface 105 provides an approximately 30 10 KHz PWM signal to adjust the field current on

alternator 154 to control the armature voltage and maintain the output voltage at a particular level. The determination of this PWM control signal by the genset controller 100 is discussed further in relation to Fig.

5 The voltage regulator interface 105 may also provide a 1 KHz PWM signal for governing engine speed 152, if an ECM is not employed.

In addition to providing control and monitoring of alternator 154, genset controller 100 also provides control and monitoring of engine 152. Although in certain embodiments genset controller 100 directly controls engine 152, in the preferred embodiment genset controller 100 does not directly control the engine. Rather, the operation of engine 152 is directly controlled by an engine control module (ECM) 160, which typically is physically attached to the engine. ECM 160 can control engine speed (and other engine operating parameters), and thereby control the output power of alternator 154. ECM 160 also monitors a variety of engine characteristics, for example, fuel consumption, oil pressure, emissions levels, coolant temperature, time delay engine cool down information, and time delay engine start information.

The genset controller 100 controls and monitors the ECM 160 through CAN interface 103 which connects to the CAN serial link 170. CAN serial link 170, employs the SAE J1939 protocol which is an industry standard protocol for serial communications. By way of CAN databus 170, genset controller 100 receives the information about the operation of engine 152 that has been collected by ECM 160, and provides commands to the ECM 160 to influence the operation of the engine. In particular, upon determining the occurrence of system faults, genset controller 100 provides commands to engine 152 via ECM

160 causing the engine to shutdown, by turning off both
the ignition and the cranking of the engine.

The genset controller 100 includes analog I/O 106
and digital I/O 107 which enable it to communicate with a
variety of devices. The analog I/O 106 receives up to
sixteen separate analog input signals at inputs 229 on
interconnect board 220. These analog signals are
filtered by conditioning circuit 258, and applied to an
A/D converter 262 through a multiplexer 260. The
processor 101 can thus sequentially scan the analog
inputs and read in digitized signals indicative of engine
parameters such as engine temperature, gas emissions and
engine battery charge.

The digital I/O 107 receives 24 single-bit TTL
signals at digital inputs 227, and produces 34 single-bit
TTL signals at digital outputs 228 on interconnect board
220. Digital inputs 227 are coupled to a digital input
signal conditioning unit 252, which conditions the input
signals and provides the signals to FPGA 238 via buffers
254. Three of the inputs 227 are dedicated to signals
relating to emergency stopping, remote starting, and low
coolant level of genset 150. The remaining inputs are
definable inputs, which can be enabled or disabled, and
are coupled to a variety of discrete sensors. The
discrete sensors are capable of indicating various types
of engine characteristics, warning conditions, and system
faults relating to low fuel, or high oil temperature, as
well as switchgear conditions concerning the
synchronization of the power output of genset 150 with
power lines to which the genset is being connected.

Genset controller 100 is capable of performing a
variety of functions in response to the signals received
at analog inputs 229 and digital inputs 227. In
particular, genset controller 100 is capable of scaling
the signals, monitoring genset parameters through the use

of the signals, detecting system faults, and providing system warnings or system shutdowns in response to the signals. As will be discussed in more detail below, genset controller 100 is also capable of displaying (in real-time) information obtained from the signals, providing relay driver outputs (RDOs) in response to the signals, and relaying information in the signals to remote control and monitoring stations.

The 34 digital outputs 228 are driven by digital output drivers 256. The digital outputs 228 are controlled by the processor acting through FPGA 238. Three digital outputs are dedicated to a Controller Panel Lamp Relay, a Controller Engine Crank Relay, and a Controller Engine Fuel Relay. The remaining digital outputs are definable, and typically are RDOs that determine the on/off status of a variety of indication/warning lamps within a remote control station. The definitions of these digital outputs typically correspond to particular system warnings, shutdowns or other conditions. For example, the definable digital outputs can be RDOs corresponding to "NFPA-110" functions such as overspeed, overcranking, low oil pressure, or high coolant temperature of engine 152. The definable digital outputs can also be RDOs corresponding to loss of signal functions, including a loss of communications with ECM 160. Additionally, the definable digital outputs can be RDOs corresponding to one of many system fault conditions concerning the genset 150 or the genset controller 100 itself.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, genset controller 100 also includes a number of operator interface devices, by which an operator can both provide commands to the genset controller and receive information from the genset controller. The operator interface devices are included on a front panel Man Machine Interface (MMI) 210, which

is situated on a controller box. One of the operator interface devices is an emergency stop button 130. Emergency stop button 130 allows an operator to immediately stop the genset 150 by pressing a pushbutton.

A second operator interface device is a keypad/display 120, which includes 16 individual keypads 122 and a vacuum flourescent display (VFD) 124. Keypad/display 120 is coupled to a keypad/display interface 212 in front panel MMI 210, which in turn is coupled to internal databus 290. Keypads 122 allow an operator to enter a variety of information and commands to genset controller 100. VFD 124 is an alphanumeric display, and allows genset controller 100 to display various information concerning system operation and system faults to an operator. A VFD is employed because it provides good visibility over a large range of temperatures and from a wide range of viewing angles.

The operator interface devices further include a control switch 110, which can be rotatably set to one of three positions: an Automatic (Auto) position 112; an Off/Reset position 114; and a Run position 116. Setting the control switch to Run position 116 causes genset controller 100 to send a signal via ECM 160 to start and run the genset 150. Setting control switch 110 to Auto position 112 allows the genset 150 to be started and controlled from a remote location. This mode of operation also allows for time-delayed engine starting and cool-down. Setting control switch 110 to Off/Reset position 114 initiates the immediate shutdown of genset 150 and also results in a resetting of the software of genset controller 100. If a fault occurs that precipitates a system shutdown, an operator must move control switch 110 to Off/Reset position 114 to clear the fault before genset 150 can be started again.

Genset controller 100 also includes other devices which provide information to an operator, including several light-emitting diodes(LEDs) and an alarm horn (not shown). These devices are used to provide system 5 status information to an operator, as well as to alert the operator to the existence of system faults. During the occurrence of some faults, a message concerning the fault or related warning/shutdown condition is displayed 10 on VFD 124, an appropriate warning LED on front panel MMI 210 is turned on, the alarm horn is activated, and a corresponding RDO is produced at a digital output 228.

As shown in Fig. 1, genset controller 100 is capable of communication with other remote control and monitoring devices via both a K-BUS interface 109 and a second serial interface 108. K-BUS interface 109 provides serial communications using the proprietary K-BUS serial communications protocol. Second serial interface 108 provides serial communications using any of a variety of other "open" serial communications protocols, including 20 the Modbus™ protocol. Each of K-BUS interface 109 and second serial interface 108 is configurable to use either the RS-232 or RS-485 standards.

In the preferred embodiment shown in Fig. 2, the structures associated with K-BUS interface 109 and second serial interface 108 include a first dual universal 25 asynchronous receiver/transmitter (DUART) 270 that is coupled to two RS-485 conversion units 272 and 274, and a second DUART 280 that is coupled to an RS-485 conversion unit 282 and an RS-232 conversion unit 284. Each of 30 DUARTs 270, 280 is coupled to internal databus 290 and is controlled in response to program instructions executed by microcomputer 240.

The microprocessor 240 operates the genset under the direction of programs illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4. The 35 programs include scheduled tasks which, as illustrated in

Fig. 3, are performed one at a time under the direction of a task scheduler program 302. The programs also include asynchronous tasks as illustrated in Fig. 4. The asynchronous tasks are performed in response to
5 interrupts that are managed by a real time, asynchronous program 402.

Referring to Figs. 3 and 4, two block diagrams 300, 400 are provided showing software based subsystems (or tasks) that are performed by microprocessor 240 of genset controller 100. Through the operation of these
10 subsystems, microprocessor 240 is capable of monitoring genset 150 (as well as capable of monitoring the operation of genset controller 100), receiving operator commands, detecting system faults, providing system warnings and shutdowns when necessary, displaying information at keypad/interface 120 (and at other operator interface devices), and conducting communications with genset 150, ECM 160 and other devices via K-BUS interface 108 and second serial interface 109. The subsystems of block diagrams 300, 400 are self-contained routines that control specific aspects of genset controller 100. Each subsystem is an independent, modular unit with well-defined input/output protocols to communicate with other subsystems.
20

Block diagram 300 shows scheduled subsystems, which are scheduled according to a task scheduler subsystem 302. The task scheduler subsystem is capable of invoking any subsystem at a rate of up to 100 times a second, and is able to handle transitions between subsystems and to
25 monitor the execution times of subsystems to make sure that subsystems do not exceed their time allotments. As shown, other scheduled subsystems (which are scheduled by task scheduler subsystem 302) include a user interface subsystem 304, a state machine subsystem 306, a metering subsystem 308, a voltage regulator subsystem 310, a
30

35

display subsystem 312, a digital inputs subsystem 314, and a fault detection/handling subsystem 316. Further, the scheduled subsystems include a load disturbance detection subsystem 318, a Modbus™ (or other serial communications) subsystem 320, a K-BUS subsystem 322, a thermal protection subsystem 324, an analog inputs subsystem 326, and an EEPROM data storage subsystem 328.

Block diagram 400 shows asynchronous subsystems. As shown in block 402, these subsystems operate in real time, asynchronously, with respect to the scheduled subsystems (i.e., operate in the "background" of the scheduled subsystems). The asynchronous subsystems also provide data when the scheduled subsystems require such data. The asynchronous subsystems are interrupt-driven modules and can take advantage of special features of microprocessor 240 (such as the embedded time processing unit within the microprocessor). The asynchronous subsystems include a serial communications subsystem 404, a timer subsystem 406, a real time math subsystem 408 (which employs a time processing unit of microprocessor 240), and a SAE J1939 interface subsystem 409.

Turning to Fig. 5, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, the genset controller 100 operates to provide a pulse-width modulated (PWM) control signal 501 to the alternator 154 to control the excitation level of the alternator based upon the output voltages of the alternator. The PWM control signal 501 is output at PWM output 226 as discussed in relation to Fig. 2. Typically, the alternator 154 is controlled to provide an output voltage of either 120 Volts or 139 Volts line-to-neutral (low-wye), or 240 Volts or 277 Volts line-to-neutral (high-wye), for an alternator connected in the three-phase wye configuration. The low-wye voltage is obtained when three pairs of windings of the alternator 154, which typically has six windings in

total, are respectively coupled in parallel, while the high-wye voltage is obtained when the three pairs of windings are respectively coupled in series. In the delta format, one of these target output voltage values is increased by a factor of $\sqrt{3}$.

The PWM control signal 501 is provided by the voltage regulator interface 105, and in varying embodiments can be used to control the field volts or field current of the alternator. As discussed, the output voltages of the alternator are provided to the genset controller 100 at the system voltage inputs 224 of the three-phase input interface 104. The genset controller 100 processes the output voltage information received at the three-phase input interface 104 in order to generate the PWM control signal 501. The voltage conditioning circuit 242 and analog-to-digital converter 244 shown in Fig. 2, which convert analog output voltage signals from the alternator into digital signals for processing by the controller 100, are omitted for clarity.

Specifically, the processing of the output voltage information (after conversion into digital form) includes two feedback loops, a 10 millisecond feedback loop 510 and a 100 millisecond feedback loop 520. The 10 millisecond feedback loop 510 at a block 502 operates to determine a 10 millisecond feedback signal 508 equaling (or related to) the RMS output voltage of a single phase of the alternator 154, typically line-to-neutral. Each given calculation of the RMS output voltage is made based upon samples of the AC output voltage taken during a half cycle of rotation of the alternator 154.

As shown in Fig. 5, for an alternator 154 having three output terminals A-C in delta format, the determination of the single RMS output voltage is made by determining the voltage difference between two of those

5 terminals, e.g., between output terminals A and B. In the case of an alternator with output terminals in wye format, the determination of the RMS output voltage is typically made by determining the voltage difference between one of the three output terminals A-C and a neutral voltage terminal or ground terminal/point (not shown), although the determination can also be made by determining the voltage difference between two of the output terminals as well.

10 With respect to the 100 millisecond feedback loop 520, that feedback loop operates at a block 512 to determine a 100 millisecond feedback signal 518. The 100 millisecond feedback signal 518 is an average of, or otherwise representative of, three RMS output voltages corresponding to the output voltages of each of the three phases of the alternator 154. Thus, block 512 is shown to receive output voltage signals from all three output terminals of the alternator 154. Each calculation of the 100 millisecond feedback signal 518 is based upon samples taken of the three output voltages over three cycles of rotation of the alternator 154. In alternate embodiments, the genset controller 100 at blocks 502 and/or 512 determines the feedback signals 508 and 518, respectively, as equaling or being related to other DC-equivalent-type voltages such as time-average voltage values, peak voltage values, or other indications of the output voltage(s) of the alternator 154, instead of RMS voltage values.

30 Because only a single RMS value corresponding to the output voltage of a single phase of the alternator 154 is calculated by way of the 10 millisecond feedback loop 510, and because samples of the single output voltage are taken over only a $\frac{1}{2}$ cycle of the alternator, the determination of the 10 millisecond feedback signal 508 can take place at a high rate. Thus, the 10 millisecond

feedback signal 508 provided by way of the feedback loop 510 is very current and allows for a higher bandwidth controller. The 10 millisecond feedback loop 510 helps to compensate for rapid transient swings in the output voltage of the single phase that it measures.

In contrast, because three RMS values corresponding to the output voltages of all three phases of the alternator 154 are repeatedly calculated by way of the 100 millisecond feedback loop 520, and because a greater number of samples taken over a greater number of cycles of the alternator are required for calculating these three RMS values, the operation of the 100 millisecond feedback loop 520 takes place at a slower rate. However, while the 100 millisecond feedback signal 518 is less current than the 10 millisecond feedback signal 508, it is more accurate since it is based upon the output voltages of all three phases of the alternator 154 rather than one phase. In particular, the overall value of the 100 millisecond feedback signal 518 is less affected by the existence of an imbalance among the respective output voltages than the value of the 10 millisecond feedback signal 508 potentially can be.

Based upon the feedback signals 508 and 518, the voltage regulator subsystem 310 then determines the PWM control signal 501, as follows. The voltage regulator subsystem 310 includes a base constant value 530, which in the present embodiment is set to 1200, i.e., ten times the desired output voltage of 120 Volts. The 100 millisecond feedback signal 518 is subtracted from the base constant value 530 at a first differencing junction 514, and the difference is then provided to a 100 millisecond proportional integral (PI) controller 516. The output of the PI controller 516 is in turn provided to a second differencing junction 504, at which the 10 millisecond feedback signal 508 is subtracted from the

output of the PI controller. This difference is then provided to a 10 millisecond PI controller 506, the output of which is the PWM control signal 501.

The 10 millisecond and 100 millisecond feedback loops 510, 520 are in particular able to work in conjunction with one another to counteract steady state imbalances in the output voltages of the three phases of the alternator 154. For example, suppose that the desired output voltages for each of the phases of the alternator 154 is 240 Volts, but the actual output voltage of the first phase is 246 Volts and the output voltages of the remaining two phases are each 237 Volts, due to the application or rejection of an unbalanced load. Assuming that the output voltage for the first phase at 246 Volts is provided to block 502, the 10 millisecond feedback loop 510 rapidly acts to reduce the output voltage at that phase, by reducing the level of PWM control signal 501. However, once the PWM control signal 501 is reduced, the output voltages of each of the remaining two phases are also reduced, causing the average of the three output voltages to fall below 240 Volts. Consequently, the 100 millisecond feedback loop 520 then responds by increasing the PWM control signal 501 (assuming that the base constant value 530 is set appropriately).

The operation of the genset controller in determining the PWM control signal 501 based upon the 100 millisecond and 10 millisecond feedback signals 518, 508 specifically occurs as part of the operation of the voltage regulator subsystem 310 and the metering subsystem 308. The calculation of the RMS values and consequently the feedback signals 508, 518, however, is performed by the real time math subsystem 408. The occurrences of these calculations by the real time math subsystem 408 are asynchronous and depend upon the

rotational speed of the alternator 154. The voltage regulator subsystem 310/metering subsystem 308 call the real time math subsystem 408 every 100 milliseconds and 10 milliseconds to obtain the 100 millisecond feedback signal 518 and the 10 millisecond feedback signal 508, respectively.

In alternate embodiments, a variety of parameters of the system can be modified. For example, different types of comparators or other elements can be used in place of differencing junctions 514, 504. Also, different types of controllers such as strictly proportional (P) or proportional-integral-differential (PID) controllers can be employed in place of PI controllers 516, 506, although the PI controllers are preferred insofar as they more accurately control first order systems than P controllers, and are typically less expensive than PID controllers. The base constant value 530 also can be modified to another value or to vary in time. Also, the periods at which the two feedback loops 520, 510 operate can be modified from 100 and 10 milliseconds, as can the numbers of cycles of the alternator that must occur to obtain sufficient information for calculating the feedback signals.

Additionally, the present invention in alternate embodiments can be applied with respect to a variety of different types of alternators in addition to wye-configured and delta-configured alternators, such as alternators having a single-phase configuration, a dog-leg configuration, a zig-zag configuration or a double delta configuration, including configurations where two or more outputs of the alternator 154 are averaged.

Further depending upon the embodiment, the types of feedback signals provided to and from blocks 502, 512 can be equal or related to peak values, average values, or other types of values related to the output voltages of

the alternator 154. Also, the number of output voltage phases provided to either loop could be changed. The order of loops 510, 520 cannot be interchanged, however; because of the relative slowness of operation of the 100 millisecond feedback loop 520 in comparison with the 10 millisecond feedback loop 510, a reversal of the order of loops 510, 520 would produce a situation in which the 10 millisecond feedback loop would have little or no influence upon the PWM control signal 501.

While the foregoing specification illustrates and describes the preferred embodiments of this invention, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the precise construction herein disclosed. The invention can be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential attributes of the invention. Accordingly, reference should be made to the following claims, rather than to the foregoing specification, as indicating the scope of the invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A system for providing a control signal to control an excitation level of an alternator, the system comprising:

5 a first calculation element that receives first, second and third indications of first, second and third output voltages of first, second and third phases of the alternator, respectively, and calculates a first feedback signal in dependence upon the received first, second and third indications;

10 a second calculation element that receives the first indication and calculates a second feedback signal in dependence upon the received first indication;

an intermediate signal generation element that receives a target input and the first feedback signal, and in response provides an intermediate signal; and

a control signal generation element that receives the intermediate signal and the second feedback signal, and in response provides the control signal.

2. The system of claim 1, in which the first feedback signal is calculated at least every 100 milliseconds, and the second feedback signal is calculated at least every 10 milliseconds.

3. The system of claim 1, wherein the first calculation element calculates first, second and third RMS voltages corresponding, respectively, to the first, second and third output voltages during a first time period, and further calculates the first feedback signal as being related to an average of the first, second and third RMS voltages;

5 wherein the second calculation element calculates the second feedback signal as being related to a fourth RMS voltage corresponding to the first output voltage during a second time period; and

10 wherein the first time period is longer than the second time period.

4. The system of claim 3,

wherein the system is configured to receive the output voltages of an alternator that is in at least one of a wye configuration, a delta configuration, a single-phase configuration, a dog-leg configuration, a zig-zag configuration, and a double delta configuration;

10 wherein, when the alternator is in the delta configuration, the indications of the first, second and third output voltages are, respectively, an indication of a voltage difference between the output voltages of a first terminal and a second terminal of the alternator, an indication of a voltage difference between the output voltages of the second terminal and a third terminal of the alternator, and an indication of a voltage difference between the output voltages of the third and the first terminals of the alternator; and

15 wherein, when the alternator is in the wye configuration, the indications of the first, second and third output voltages are indications of voltage differences between at least one of a neutral point and a ground of the alternator and, respectively, the output

voltages of a first terminal, a second terminal and a third terminal of the alternator.

5. The system of claim 1, wherein the intermediate signal generation element includes a first comparing element that receives the target input and the first feedback signal, and in response provide a first comparison signal, and a first control element that provides the intermediate signal in response to the first comparison signal; and

10 wherein the control signal generation element includes a second comparing element that receives the intermediate signal and the second feedback signal, and in response provides a second comparison signal, and a second control element that provides the control signal in response to the second comparison signal.

6. The system of claim 5,
wherein each of the comparing elements is a differencing junction.

7. The system of claim 5,
wherein each of the control elements is at least one of a proportional-integral (PI) controller, a proportional (P) controller, and a proportional-integral-differential (PID) controller.

5
8. The system of claim 5,
wherein all of the calculation, comparing, and control elements are included within a genset controller.

9. The system of claim 8, wherein each of the calculation, comparing and control elements are embodied in software within the genset controller.

10. The system of claim 9,

wherein each of the calculation elements is embodied within a real time math subsystem software routine, and each of the comparing and control elements is embodied within at least one of a voltage regulator subsystem software routine and a metering subsystem software routine.

5
11. The system of claim 10,

wherein the first and second calculation elements are respectively called to perform their respective operations by at least one of the voltage regulator subsystem software routine and the metering subsystem software routine every 100 milliseconds and 10 milliseconds, respectively.

12. The system of claim 1,

wherein the target input is a constant value of 1200.

13. The system of claim 1, wherein the first calculation element calculates first, second and third DC-equivalent voltages corresponding, respectively, to the first, second and third output voltages during a first time period, and further calculates the first feedback signal as being related to an average of the first, second and third DC-equivalent voltages;

5
10
wherein the second calculation element calculates the second feedback signal as being related to a fourth DC-equivalent voltage corresponding to the first output voltage during a second time period; and

wherein each DC-equivalent voltage is equal to at least one of a time-average voltage and a peak voltage value.

5

14. The system of claim 1, wherein the first calculation element calculates the first feedback signal based upon the first, second and third output voltages provided during 3 cycles of the alternator, and wherein the second calculation element calculates the second feedback signal based upon the first output voltage provided during a half cycle of the alternator.

15. A system for providing a control signal to control an excitation level of an alternator, the system comprising:

5 an outer loop means for providing a first control signal component based upon a plurality of output voltage indications from the alternator; and

an inner loop means for providing a second control signal component based upon at least one of the plurality of output voltage indications from the alternator;

wherein, the second control signal component provided by the inner loop means is updated at a more frequent rate than the first control signal component provided by the outer loop means.

16. A method of controlling an excitation level of an alternator, the method comprising:

5 receiving first, second and third indications of first, second and third output voltages of first, second and third phases of the alternator, respectively;

calculating a first feedback signal in dependence upon the received first, second and third indications;

calculating a second feedback signal in dependence upon the received first indication;

10 determining an intermediate signal in response to a target input and the first feedback signal;

determining a control signal in response to the intermediate signal and the second feedback signal; and

controlling the excitation level of the alternator
in response to the control signal.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the first feedback signal is calculated at least every 100 milliseconds, and the second feedback signal is calculated at least every 10 milliseconds.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein the calculating of the first feedback signal includes calculating first, second and third DC-equivalent voltages corresponding, respectively, to the first, second and third output voltages during a first time period;

5 wherein the calculating of the second feedback signal includes calculating a fourth DC-equivalent voltage corresponding to the first output voltage during a second time period; and

10 wherein each DC-equivalent voltage includes at least one of a RMS voltage, a time-average voltage, and a peak voltage.

19. The method of claim 16, wherein the determining of the intermediate signal includes determining a first comparison signal in response to the target input and the first feedback signal, and generating the intermediate signal in response to the first comparison signal; and

5 wherein the determining of the control signal includes determining a second comparison signal in response to the intermediate signal and the second feedback signal, and generating the control signal in response to the second comparison signal.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein each of the intermediate signal and the control signal is generated by at least one of a proportional (P) controller, a proportional-integral (PI) controller, and a proportional-integral-differential (PID) controller.

5
21. The method of claim 19, wherein each of the first and second comparison signals is determined by a respective differencing junction.

22. The method of claim 16, wherein the first, second and third indications are provided to a genset controller, the first and second feedback signals are calculated by software within the genset controller, the first and second comparison signals are determined by the software, and the intermediate signal and the control signal are generated by the software, wherein the genset controller outputs the control signal at an output port for transmission to the alternator.

ABSTRACT

A system and method are disclosed for providing a control signal to control an excitation level of an alternator. The system includes a first calculation element that receives first, second and third indications 5 of first, second and third output voltages of first, second and third phases of the alternator, respectively, and calculates a first feedback signal in dependence upon the received first, second and third indications. The system additionally includes a second calculation element 10 that receives the first indication and calculates a second feedback signal in dependence upon the received first indication. The system further includes an intermediate signal generation element that receives a target input and the first feedback signal, and in response provides an intermediate signal. The system additionally includes a control signal generation element that receives the intermediate signal and the second feedback signal, and in response provides the control signal.

2010 IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS

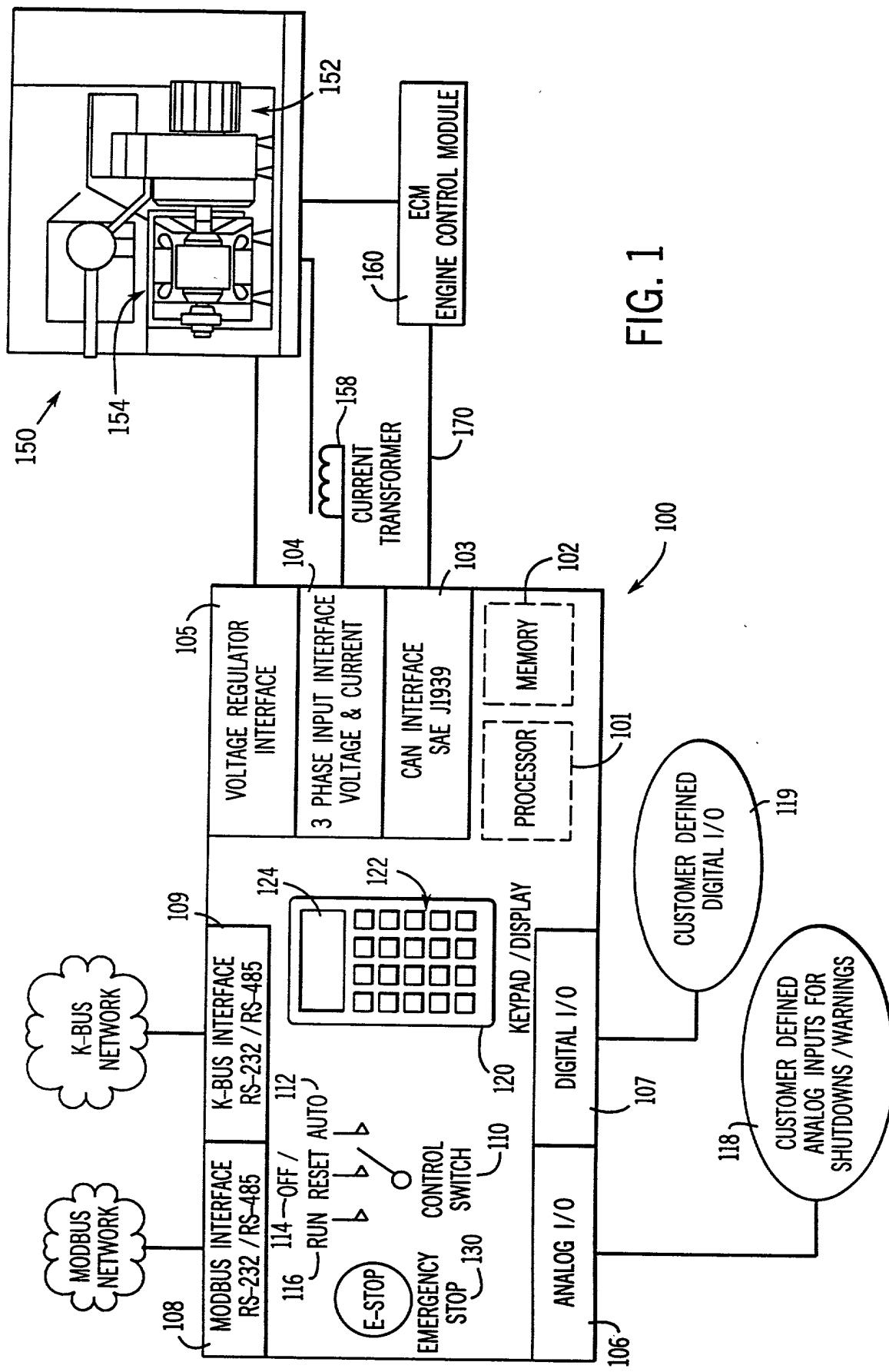
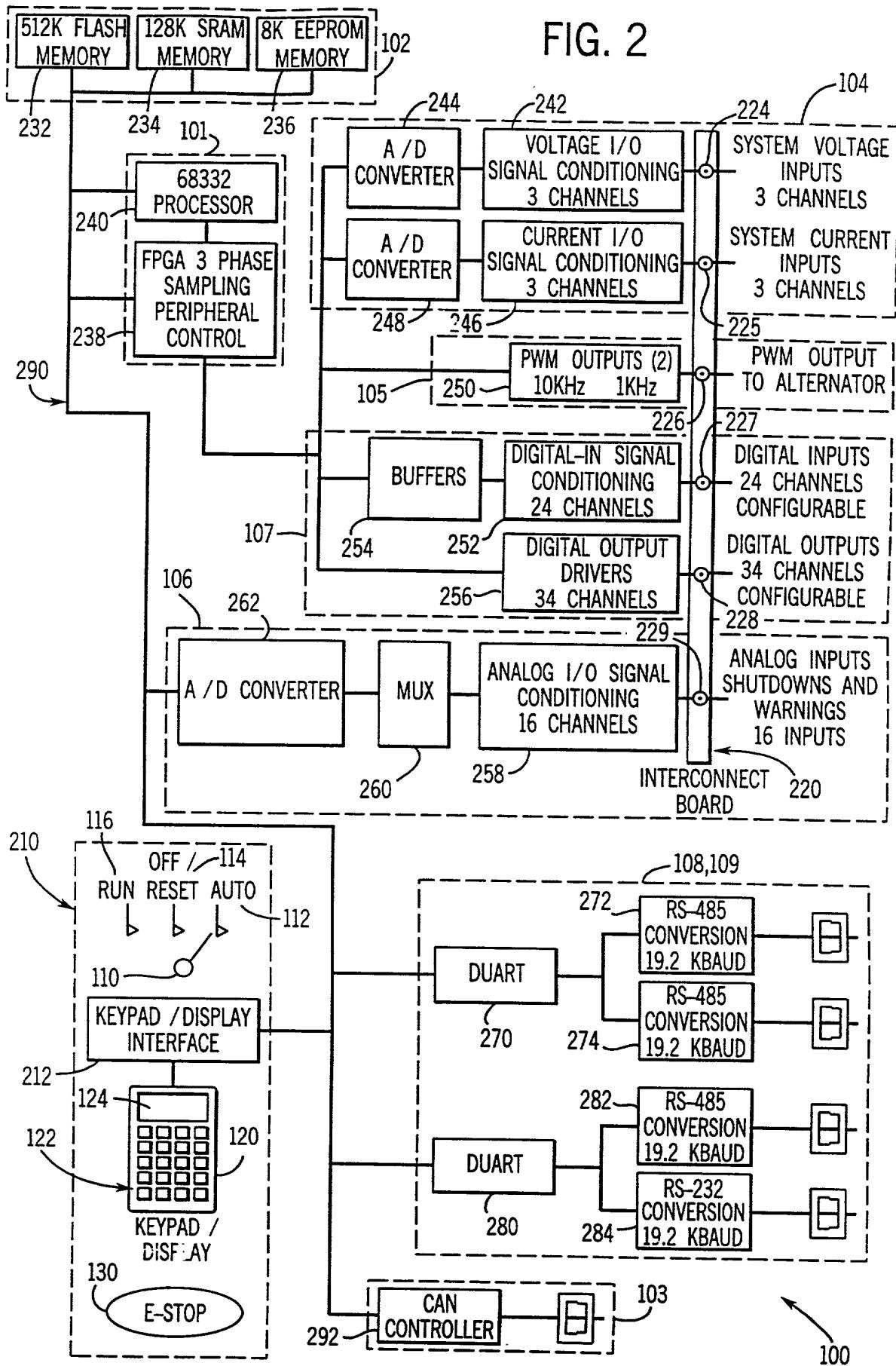


FIG. 1

FIG. 2



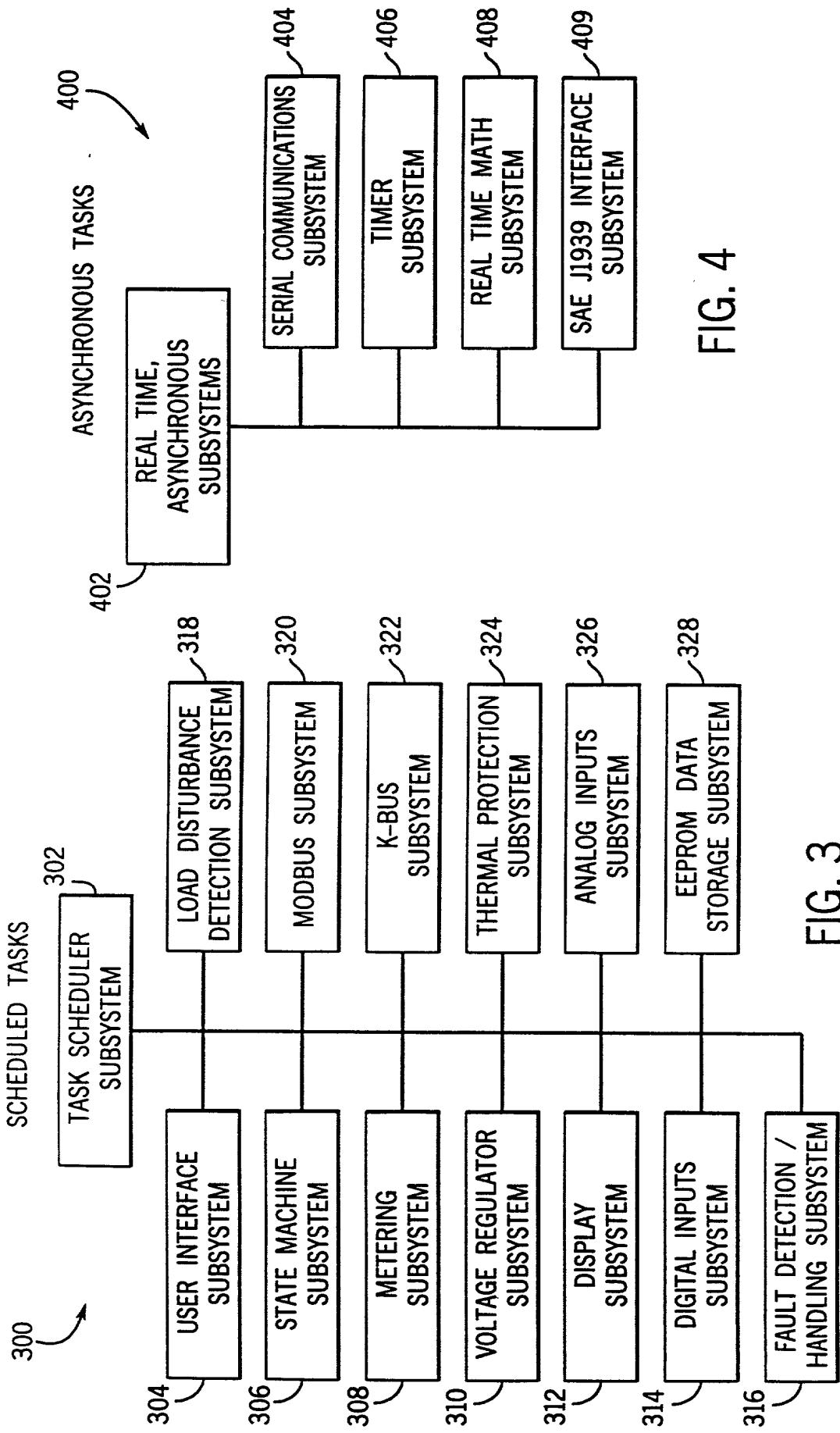
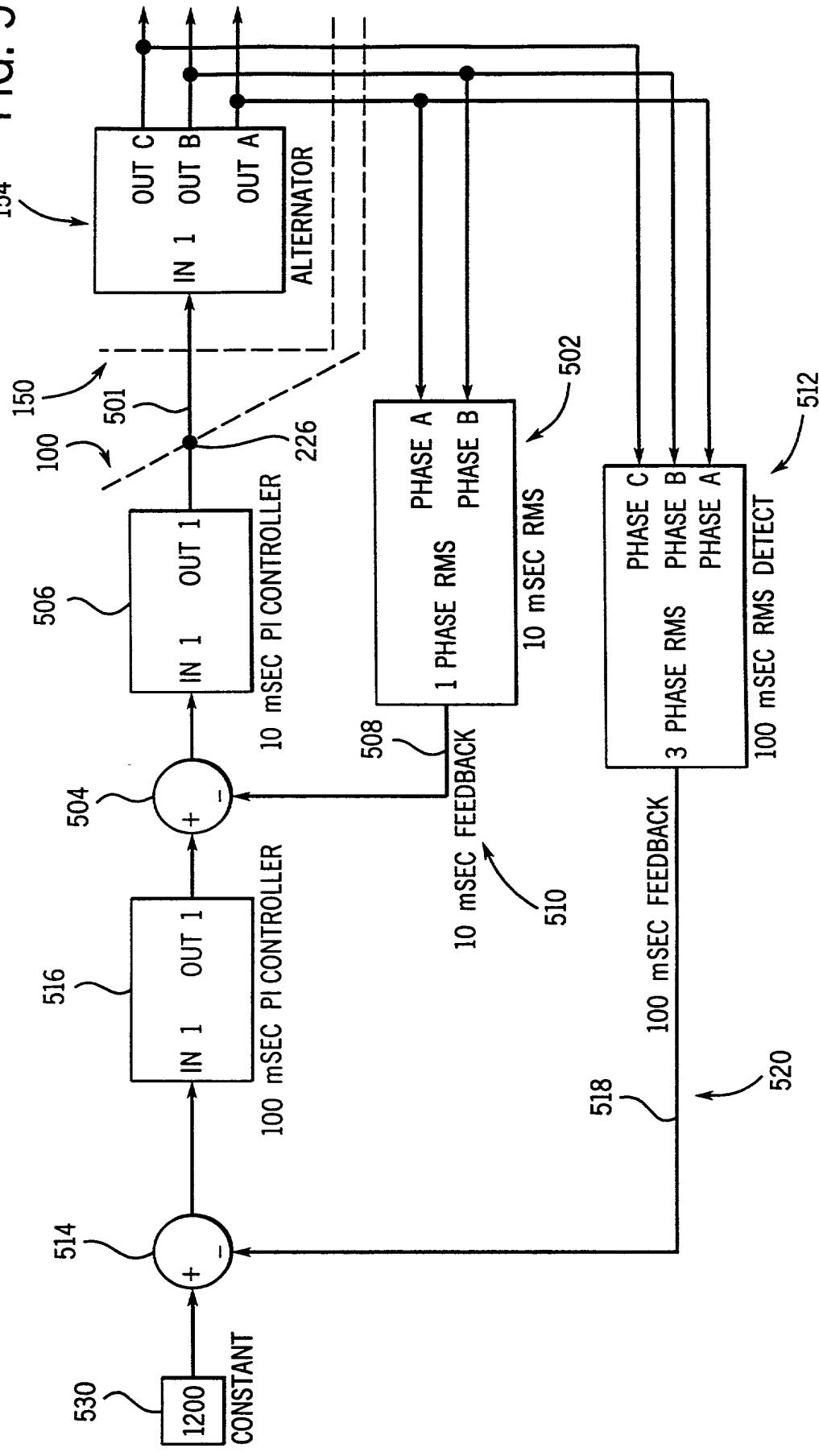


FIG. 5



Please type a plus sign (+) inside this box 0010/PTO
Rev 6/95U.S. Department of Commerce
Patent and Trademark Office

Attorney Docket Number

550270.90981

First Named Inventor

Douglas W. Dorn

COMPLETE IF KNOWN

Application Number

Filing Date

Herewith

Group Art Unit

Examiner Name

**DECLARATION FOR
UTILITY OR DESIGN
PATENT APPLICATION**

Declaration Submitted with Initial Filing OR Declaration Submitted after Initial Filing

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe that I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR REGULATING THE EXCITATION
OF AN ALTERNATOR OF A GENSET**

(Title of the Invention)

the specification of which

 is attached hereto

OR

 was filed on (MM/DD/YYYY)

as United States Application Number or PCT International

Application Number and was amended on (MM/DD/YYYY)

(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations §1.56

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code §119(a)-(d) or §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or §365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Priority Not Claimed	Certified Copy Attached? YES	Certified Copy Attached? NO
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

 Additional foreign applications numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

Application Number(s)	Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	<input type="checkbox"/> Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.
		<input type="checkbox"/>

Burden Hour Statement: This form is estimated to take .4 hours to complete. Time will vary depending upon the needs of the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you are required to complete this form should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, DC 20231

Please type a plus sign (+) inside this box

DECLARATION

Page 2

I hereby claim benefit under Title 35, United States Code §120 of any United States application(s), or §365(C) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application or PCT international application in the manner provided in the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

U.S. Parent Application Number	PCT Parent Number	Parent Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Parent Patent Number (if applicable)

Additional U.S. or PCT international application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and all continuation and divisional applications based thereon, and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

Firm Name Customer or label Number
OR
 List attorney(s) and/or agent(s) name and registration number below

Name	Registration Number	Name	Registration Number
Herbert W. Mylius	24,578	Bruce Neel	37,406
Barry E. Sammons	25,608	Michael A. Jaskolski	37,551
Charles Jirauch	26,186	Richard T. Roche	38,599
Nicholas J. Seay	27,386	Alexander Ching	41,669
George E. Haas	27,642	Terri S. Flynn	41,756
Michael J. McGovern	28,326	John T. Pienkos	42,997
Carl R. Schwartz	29,437	Daniel G. Radler	43,028
Keith M. Baxter	31,233	Gregory M. Smith	43,136
John D. Franzini	31,356	Steven J. Wietrzny	44,402
Janine Novat	32,593	Paul D. Amrozowicz	45,264
Jean C. Baker	35,433	David M. Kettner	45,589
David G. Ryser	36,407	Adam J. Forman	46,707
Bennett J. Berson	37,094		

Additional attorney(s) and/or agents named on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto

Please direct all correspondence to Customer Number or label OR Fill in correspondence

Name: John T. Pienkos
Address: Quarles & Brady LLP
Address: 411 East Wisconsin Ave. Suite 2040
City: Milwaukee State: WI Zip: 53202-4497
Country: USA Telephone: (414) 277-5000 Fax: (414) 271-3552

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Name of Sole or First Inventor:		A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor							
Given Name	Douglas	Middle Initial	W.	Family Name	Dorn		Suffix e.g. Jr.		
Inventor's Signature	<i>Douglas W Dorn</i>						Date	10/23/00	
Residence:	Sheboygan Falls			State	WI	Country	USA	Citizenship	US
Post Office	W2523 Highway O								
Post Office									
City	Sheboygan Falls		State	WI	Zip	53085	Country	USA	Applicant Authority
Additional inventors are being named on supplemental sheet(s) attached hereto									